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REPORT

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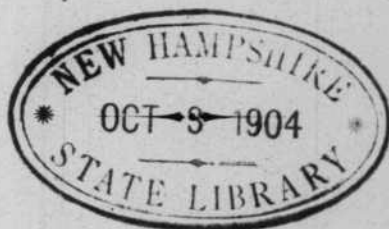
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA,

FOR THE

YEARS 1885 AND 1886.



TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

N. M. BOWEN, State Printer.
1887.

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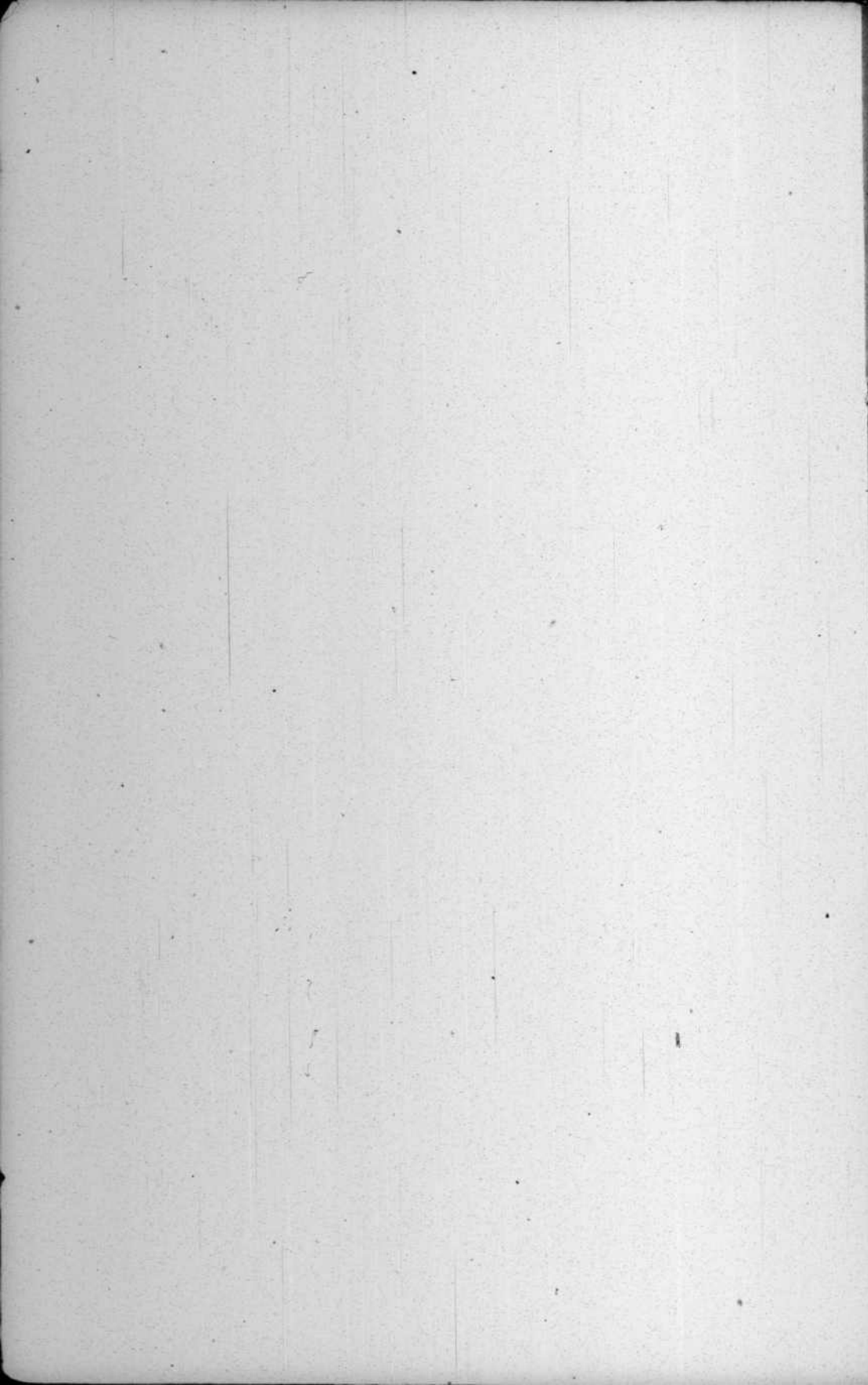
1885/1886



Complement of
N. Lane
adjt. Gen.

355,97
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1885-86

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
FOR THE
YEARS 1885-86.



REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
FOR THE
YEARS 1885-86.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL, }
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., January 1, 1887. }

To His Excellency, E. A. Perry, Governor :

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the transactions of the different departments pertaining to the office of Adjutant General of Florida for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1886:

The law requires first an account of all moneys received and expended.

There having been no appropriation for the militia during this period, the only funds to be accounted for are the appropriations for a watchman, \$400 per annum, for janitors, \$389 per annum, and for contingent expenses of the capitol, \$1,000 per annum.

These appropriations have been expended as exhibited by the following tables of warrants drawn by the Comptroller, and paid to the persons and for the purposes therein specified:

Ms. A. State Libr. 8-24-43

No. 1.

APPROPRIATION for Watchman at the Capitol—1885, \$400 ;
1886, \$400.

No. of War- rant.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
266	Feb 18	\$33 00	David Ellis	Salary as Watchman
342	March 2	33 00	do	do
538	April 1	34 00	do	do
751	May 1	33 00	do	do
949	June 1	33 00	do	do
1142	July 1	34 00	do	do
1341	Aug 1	33 00	do	do
1508	Sept 1	33 00	do	do
1628	Oct 1	34 00	do	do
1835	Nov 2	33 00	do	do
1994	Dec 1	33 00	do	do
19	Jan 2	34 00	do	do
301	Feb 1	33 00	do	do
447	March 1	33 00	do	do
610	April 1	34 00	do	do
849	May 1	33 00	do	do
1003	June 1	33 00	do	do
1120	July 5	34 00	do	do
1303	Aug 2	33 00	do	do
1428	Sept 1	33 00	do	do
1529	Oct 1	34 00	do	do
1750	Nov. 1	33 00	do	do
1888	Dec 1	33 00	do	do
21	Jan 3	34 00	do	do
Total.....		\$800 00		

No. 2.

APPROPRIATION for Janitor at the Capitol—1885, \$389.00 ;
1886, \$389.00, expended as follows :

No. of War- rant.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
207	Feb 16	\$25 00	Robert Mathews	Janitor
243	March 2	25 00	do	do
544	April 2	25 00	do	do
747	May 1	25 00	do	do
754	do	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
755	do	5 25	Dock Roberts	do
961	June 3	25 00	Robert Mathews	Janitor
964	do 4	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
982	do 6	5 00	Robert Mathews	Janitor
1035	do 6	1 50	Fannie Killen	Scouring
1148	July 1	13 33	Edmond Shakespeare	Janitor
1160	do 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
1339	Aug 1	20 00	do	do
1340	do 1	25 00	Edmond Shakespeare	Janitor
1559	Sept 1	25 00	do	do
1511	do 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
1637	Oct 1	25 00	Edmond Shakespeare	Janitor
1638	do 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
1664	do 3	2 50	W M McIntosh	For Acct Ed Shakespeare, Jan'r
1834	Nov 2	25 00	Hardy Croom	Janitor
1995	Dec 1	25 00	do	do
	1886.			
31	Jan 2	25 00	do	do
302	Feb 1	25 00	John J Hawkins	do
444	March 1	25 00	do	do
596	April 1	25 00	do	do
851	May 1	25 00	do	do
1001	June 1	25 00	do	do
1108	July 1	25 00	do	do
1302	Aug 1	25 00	do	do
1429	Sept 1	25 00	do	do
1515	Oct 1	25 00	do	do
1747	Nov 1	25 00	do	do
1751	do 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
1886	Dec 1	25 00	John J Hawkins	Janitor
1887	do 1	25 00	do	do
	Jan 1	25 00	do	do
	do 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor

No. 3.

CONTINGENT Expenses Capitol, 1885 and 1886.—Appropriation, \$2,000.00.

No. of War- rant.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
185	Feb 16	\$14 25	George C. Wilson & Co	Kerosene oil
186	do	152 75	H A L'Engle for A S Nims	Wood
193	do	3 75	Dock Roberts	Sawing wood
203	do	13 00	H A L'Engle for E E Philbrick	Repairs of capitol
205	do 17	14 20	J W Coles & Co	Kerosene
260	do	64 69	H A L'Engle for Ellis et al	Cleaning up capitol and grounds
265	do 18	29 25	David Ellis	Oak trees and planting same
267	do	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages as gardener
297	do 19	98 15	W A Rawls	Bill Chandalliers, lamps, &c.
302	do 20	60 95	W R Wilson	Bill carpets and matting.
312	do 21	6 00	Dock Robinson	Sawing wood
322	do 25	29 00	D Lang, Adjutant-General	Bill camellias and roses
334	do 26	5 95	R & J Munro	Bill nails, &c
336	do 26	7 65	do	Bill tools, &c
341	do 28	7 50	Dock Roberts	Sawing wood
344	March 2	18 50	Hardy Croom	Wages as gardener and wood
373	do 4	9 30	W A Nowlin	Bill blacksmithing
387	do 6	12 20	J W Coles & Co	Kerosene oil
389	do 7	90 00	A S Nims	Wood
391	do 7	5 50	Southern Express Company	Bill of plants
394	do 7	7 50	Dock Roberts	Sawing wood
399	do 7	5 00	Anthony Williams	Labor in grounds
431	do 7	2 00	Richard Garland	Trees
459	do 7	8 56	Dock Roberts	Wood and sawing wood
460	do 14	6 00	Anthony Williams	Labor in grounds
483	do 20	16 75	B N Shay	Bill of plumbing, &c.
488	do 21	5 00	Anthony Williams	Labor in grounds
489	do 21	3 00	Dock Roberts	Sawing wood
490	do 21	4 17	D B Maxwell	Bill of freight on trees
521	do 28	6 00	Anthony Williams	Labor
522	do 28	6 75	Dock Roberts	Sawing wood
525	do 30	85 00	A S Nims	Wood
537	April 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages as gardener, &c
548	do 2	11 30	F C Gilmore	Bill of locks and repairs
565	do 3	12 50	W A Rawls	Bill of sundries in 1884
566	do 3	21 50	H H M-nager	Bill fire hand grenades
661	do 17	26 65	ES Crill for Roberts & Williams	Bill labor and wood sawing
668	do 20	80 00	A S Nims	Bill of wood
676	do 20	6 00	Anthony Williams	Labor in grounds
677	do 20	6 75	Dock Roberts	Sawing wood
696	do 23	4 50	M M Cobb	Bill of hauling for 1884
722	do 25	5 00	Anthony Williams	Labor in grounds
723	do 25	6 75	Alfred Palmer	Wood sawing
1886.				
51	Jan 4	10 00	F C Gilmore	Bill of repairs, &c
52	do 4	47 85	Y A Levy	Bill kerosene used in 1885
81	do 5	14 25	Tallahassee Brick Company.	Bill of brick
82	do 5	1 50	George Fitzgiles	Bill hauling brick
128	do 5	5 00	Alfred Palmer	Sawing wood
134	do 5	4 00	A J Fish	Barrel cement
162	do 5	30 50	E S Crill for F C Gilmore	Desk locks, &c. for Convention
176	do 13	158 50	J A Henderson for F C Gilmore	Bill desk, furniture, &c
201	do 15	52 90	Perkins & Randolph	Bill of Insurance of capitol
211	do 16	6 60	Alfred Palmer	Bill sawing wood
236	do 23	6 75	Sam Williams	do
265	do 28	3 00	W A Nowlin	Bill blacksmith work
268	do 29	3 40	Geo W Saxon & Co	
269	do 29	47 75	W A Rawls	Bill lamps, chimneys, oil, &c
270	do 29	75	W P Slusser & Co	One pitcher in 1884
271	do 29	2 50	George H Meginniss	Bill of lime

CONTINGENT Expenses Capitol—Continued.

No. of War- rant.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
	1886.			
272	Jan 29	\$6 50	J F Weller	Bill of stove-pipe, &c
273	do 29	2 50	J C Kemper	Plowing and harrowing lawn
291	do 30	52 50	A S Nims	Bill of wood
292	do 30	3 25	Sam Williams	Sawing wood
303	Feb 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages as gardener, &c
328	do 4	25 00	S A Ward	Ten cords of wood
338	do 6	27 50	John Sheppard	Bill repairing chimneys
342	do 6	7 00	Alfred Palmer	Sawing wood
373	do 13	10 50	do	Wood and sawing wood
412	do 20	55 00	A S Nims	Twenty-two cords wood
413	do 20	7 00	Alfred Palmer	Sawing wood
446	March 1	19 00	Hardy Croom	Wages and wood
515	do 1	8 20	Noah Poindexter	Sawing wood
523	do 13	4 50	Alfred Palmer	do
543	do 20	10 25	Dock Roberts	do
550	do 22	3 00	Noah Poindexter	do
551	do 23	20 10	T J Rawls	Laying floor in Adj.-Gen. office
557	do 24	11 50	Gilmore & Hartt	Bill of repairs and furniture
574	do 29	4 75	Alfred Palmer	Sawing wood
594	April 1	60 00	A S Nims	Wood bill, twenty-four cords
674	do 1	18 90	Hardy Croom	Wages, &c
850	May 1	18 00	do	do
859	do 4	12 34	Y A Levy	Kerosene oil
929	do 13	11 70	do	do
975	do 25	13 20	J S Silva	Bill lamp chimneys
996	do 31	8 10	Robert Gamble	Bill lumber
1004	June 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Bill wages
1008	do 1	1 50	Shay & Yaeger	Bill plumbing
1086	do 29	1 50	George H Meginniss	Barrel Lime
1111	July 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages
1301	Aug 2	18 00	do	do
1359	do 11	10 80	Y A Levy	Kerosene
1421	Sept 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages
1437	do 3	13 41	R & J Munro	Bill sundries, nails, tools, &c
1514	Oct 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages
1516	do 1	17 05	Shay and Yaeger	Bill repairing roof, &c
1741	do 30	2 40	W A Nowlin	Bill blacksmithing
1837	Nov 15	11 76	Y A Levy	Kerosene
1926	Dec 10	75	Lewis Burney	Labor

Total exp'd, \$1,998 00

Three hundred and forty-five and 39-100 dollars of the contingent fund for 1885 were paid for bills contracted prior to January 1st, 1885, for carpets, chandeliers, paints, oil, &c., and labor in fitting up the legislative halls and offices, and \$481.80-100 were expended for wood, leaving only \$162.80-100 for other contingencies in 1885.

The roof of the capitol is in such bad condition as to make it almost impossible by repairing it to keep the upper story dry. In fact the plastering has been so repeatedly wet by rains as to greatly impair its strength, and frequently falling, it endangers the occupants of that floor. This is particularly the case in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The

roof now consists partly of slates, old and broken, and partly of tin badly corroded, the two making an unsightly patch-work appearance, not creditable to the seat of government of a prosperous and growing State.

A new roof, either all tin or all slate, should be provided before the interior is more seriously damaged by rain.

The office of the Comptroller has become entirely too small for the amount of business transacted in it, and is now badly crowded by the accumulation of books and papers.

The room in the basement beneath this office, which was fitted up as a vault and place of safety for the records of the office, has proven unfitted by reason of extreme dampness for the purpose, and the books had to be removed to prevent their rotting. Further room on the second or third floor should be provided for this office.

There are several thousand volumes, many of them valuable, which for want of better place are stored in one of the basement rooms. These are rapidly being destroyed by the dampness.

With a small outlay the space on the third floor between the two halls could be furnished with shelves and inclosed with sash, to accommodate these and other books, thus providing a convenient and pleasantly located library.

With these badly needed repairs and additions, costing in the aggregate about \$5,000, and such incidental repairs as can be provided for from the contingent fund, the capitol can be kept in fair condition for the next two years.

Upon assuming the duties of this office, January 17th, 1885, I found by the reports of my predecessors that the State had received since January, 1877, from the United States Ordnance Department, and issued to the militia and yet in its possession, 915 50-calibre Springfield rifles, 75 45-calibre pistols, 300 45-calibre Springfield rifles, 185 sabres, 70 45-calibre Springfield carbines, 5 12-pounder howitzers, with all the necessary carriages, limbers, harness and accoutrements.

These were distributed as follows in the different counties:

ALACHUA COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain J. C. Tucker, 45-calibre carbines.....	70
Captain E. P. Cater, 50-calibre rifles.....	40
COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain J. F. Baya, 50-calibre rifles.....	40
CLAY COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain R. W. Davis, 50-calibre rifles.....	15
45-calibre rifles.....	10
DUVAL COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain William Baya, 50-calibre rifles.....	60
Captain Theo. Ball, 50-calibre rifles.....	20
45 calibre rifles.....	20

Captain O. J. Leite, 45 calibre rifles.....	40
Captain George C. Wilson 12-pounder howitzers.....	3
Artillery sabres.....	50
45-calibre rifles.....	10
45-calibre pistols.....	25
ESCAMBIA COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain James Taylor, 50-calibre rifles.....	80
Captain W. F. Williams, 45 calibre rifles.....	60
FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain William T. Orman, 45-calibre rifles.....	15
GADSDEN COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain C. E. L. Allison, 45-calibre rifles.....	60
HERNANDO COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain Fred. L. Robertson, cavalry sabres.....	50
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain J. E. Lipscomb, 45-calibre rifles.....	60
JACKSON COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain M. N. Dickison, 45-calibre rifles.....	40
JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain Samuel Pasco, 50-calibre rifles.....	60
Captain F. B. Taylor, 50-calibre rifles.....	40
LEON COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain W. I. Vason, 50-calibre rifles.....	60
Captain A. Moseley, 12 pounder howitzers.....	1
Colonel E. R. Rivers, 45 calibre rifles.....	50
Captain A. M. Fennel, 45-calibre pistols.....	25
Cavalry sabres.....	45
MADISON COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain H. L. Weller, 50-calibre rifles.....	60
MARION COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain Swepson Stephens, 50-calibre rifles.....	60
Captain T. D. Lancaster, 45-calibre rifles.....	40
MONROE COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain J. V. Harris, 50-calibre rifles.....	80
NASSAU COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain L. Dozier, 50-calibre rifles.....	60
Captain D. E. Maxwell, 12-pounder howitzer.....	2
Artillery sabres.....	25
PUTNAM COUNTY.	
Issued to Captain W. M. Husson, 45-calibre rifles.....	40
SUWANNEE COUNTY.	
Issued to General Henry A. Wyse, cavalry sabres.....	50

On March 8th, 1885, I addressed the commanding officer, as reported, of each company a circular letter, with a printed blank form, upon which he was required to report as soon as practicable, the effective strength of his company, and condition of arms and ordnance stores in his possession. To this order 23 of the 60 companies responded, of which number 7 were reported as voluntarily disbanded because of failure to

procure arms, 2 reported disbanded and arms surrendered to the Adjutant-General; 5 were reported as fully organized and awaiting arms, while only 9 companies reported organization complete and armament in good order. Of the 37 remaining companies failing to report, 14 had been armed, with 500 rifles, 70 carbines, 90 sabres, 25 pistols, and 3 12-pounder howitzers, with all the necessary equipments and accoutrements. The 23 remaining companies had not been armed, and probably never fully organized. Presuming that all these had disbanded of their own volition, without authority or orders from headquarters, I addressed orders by mail to the commanding officer of each of the 14 which had received arms, ordering them to show cause why their companies should not be declared disbanded and the arms returned to the State, to which only 5 responded, admitting the disbanding of their companies, and stating that the arms were in the possession of individuals, and would be surrendered as soon as they could be collected. Several of these companies are now holding arms subject to order of the Adjutant-General, but there being no appropriation for paying the expenses of packing and transportation, they have been permitted to remain in possession of those disbanded companies until the Legislature provides means for transporting and caring for them.

The Comptroller decides that section 32, chap. 154, of the laws according to McClellan's Digest is not, in the absence of a special appropriation, sufficient authority for payment of bills for transportation.

There have been received during the years 1885 and 1886, the following arms and ordnance stores, to-wit:

From Captain Sam Pasco:

Springfield rifles calibre 50....	40	Cartridge boxes.....	40
Bayonet scabbards.....	40	Gun slings.....	40
Waist belts and plates.....	40		

Being the armament of the late Jefferson Rifles, disbanded.

From Captain F. B. Taylor, late Commanding Dickison Guards:

Springfield rifles, 50 calibre....	15	Cartridge box.....	1
Bayonets.....	13	Waist belt and plate.....	1
Bayonet scabbards.....	4		

Being all that is accounted for of 40 stand of arms and accoutrements issued October 18, 1878.

From Captain E. L. Leslie, Commanding Tampa Guards:

Springfield rifles, calibre 45.....		Cam latch springs.....	7
Screw drivers.....	24	Firing pins.....	7
Tumbler punches.....	6	Firing pins screws.....	7
Spring vise.....	1	Breech-block cap screws.....	7
Main springs.....	7	Headless shell extractors.....	30

Rear springs.....	7	Gun slings.....	30
Tumbler screws.....	7	Arms chest	2
Ejector springs.....	7		

From Captain Isaiah Richardson, Commanding Garfield Guards:

Springfield rifles, calibre 50.....	37	Screw drivers.....	14
Bayonets.....	36		

From Captain R. M. Call, Commanding Jacksonville Light Infantry:

Springfield rifles, calibre 50.....	40	Cartridge boxes.....	40
Bayonet scabbards.....	36		

From Captain Geo. N. Bardin, Commanding Clay Guards:

Springfield rifles, calibre 40.....	19	Cartridge boxes.....	11
Bayonets.....	14	Waist belts and plates.....	10
Bayonet scabbards.....	13		

From General S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance U. S. A.:

1885.

Springfield rifles, calibre 45.....	75	Gun slings.....	185
Bayonet scabbards.....	185	Waist belts and plates.....	185
Cartridge boxes.....	185		

1886.

Blank cartridges, calibre 45...1000	Blank cartridges, calibre 50...1000
Springfield rifles, calibre 45.....	55
Headless shell extractors.....	55
Bayonet scabbards.....	92
Screw drivers.....	55
Cartridge boxes.....	53
Wooden wiping rods.....	55
Gun slings.....	92
Tumbler punches.....	11
Waist belts and plates.....	92
Spring vices.....	3

Leaving balance to credit of the State with Chief of Ordnance of \$911.42.

From Lieutenant Geo. O. Holmes, Quartermaster First Florida Battalion:

Wall tents 9x12.....	4	A tents 7x7.....	40
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Which were purchased by him with money contributed from your Excellency's contingent fund in aid of an encampment held at Pablo Beach July 5 to 12, 1886.

From Professor John Branch, Superintendent West Florida Seminary:

Cadet rifles, calibre 45.....	30	Gun slings.....	20
Bayonet scabbards.....	30	Non-commissioned officers	
Cartridge boxes.....	30	swords.....	3
Waist belts and plates.....	30	Arms chests.....	2

The following arms and ordnance stores have been issued to the militia during the years 1885 and 1886, on bonds properly approved and certified by the county judge of each county:

1885.

To Leesburg Rifles, Captain D. M. Hopson, Commanding:

Springfield rifles, calibre 50.....	40	Gun slings.....	40
Cartridge boxes.....	40	Waist belts and plates.....	40
Bayonet Scabbards.....	40	Ball cartridges.....	1000

To Orlando Guards, Captain T. J. Shine, Commanding :	
Springfield rifles, calibre 45.....40	Gun slings.....40
Cartridge boxes.....40	Waist belts and plates.....40
Bayonet scabbards.....40	

To Gainesville Guards, Captain J. E. Lambeth, Commanding :	
Springfield rifles, calibre 45.....35	Gun slings.....35
Cartridge boxes.....35	Waist belts and plates.....35
Bayonet scabbards.....35	

To Perry Guards, Captain Joseph Wright, Commanding :	
Springfield rifles, calibre 50.....37	Gun slings.....50
Cartridge boxes.....50	Waist belts and plates.....50
Bayonet scabbards.....50	

To 1st Florida Light Artillery, Captain W. D. Barnett, Commanding :
1000 Ball cartridges, calibre 45.

To Metropolitan Light Infantry, Captain F. P. Fleming, Commanding :
1000 Ball cartridges.

To Franklin Guards, Captain W. T. Orman, Commanding :	
Springfield rifles, calibre 50.....20	Gun slings.....20
Cartridge boxes.....20	Waist belts and plates.....20
Bayonet scabbards.....20	

1886.

To Gainesville Guards, Captain J. E. Lambeth, Commanding :
2000 Ball cartridges, calibre 45.

To Halifax Rifles, Captain J. W. Douglass, Commanding :	
Springfield rifles, calibre 50.....30	Gun slings.....30
Bayonet scabbards.....30	Waist belts and plates.....30
Cartridge boxes.....30	Blank cartridges.....1000
Ball cartridges.....1000	

To Ocala Rifles, Captain T. D. Lancaster, Commanding :
1000 Blank cartridges, calibre 45.

To Hillsborough Greys, Captain T. A. Bivens, Commanding :
1000 Ball cartridges, calibre 45.

To Perry Guards, Captain Joseph Wright, Commanding :
1000 Ball cartridges, calibre 50.

To Jacksonville Light Infantry, Captain R. M. Call, Commanding :	
Springfield rifles, calibre 45.....40	Wooden wiping rods.....40
Headless shell extractors.....40	Bayonet scabbards.....40
Screw drivers.....40	Gun slings.....40
Tumbler punches.....8	Waist belts and plates.....40
Spring vises.....2	Ball cartridges.....1000

To Clay Guards, Captain Geo. N. Bardin, Commanding :	
Springfield rifles, calibre 45.....15	Bayonet scabbards.....15
Headless shell extractors.....15	Cartridge boxes.....15
Screw drivers.....15	Gun slings.....15
Wooden wiping rods.....15	Waist belts and plates.....15
Tumbler punches.....3	Arms chest.....1
Spring vise.....1	

To Leon Guards, Captain E. T. Singleton, Commanding:

Springfield rifles, calibre 50.	37	Gun slings.	37
Bayonet scabbards.	37	Waist belts and plates.	37
Cartridge boxes.	37	Sabres	2

To McClenny Light Infantry, Captain W. A. Drake, Commanding:

Springfield rifles, calibre 50.	34	Cartridge boxes.	26
Bayonet scabbards.	27	Waist belts and plates.	10

To St. Augustine Guards, Captain William Moody, Commanding:

Springfield rifles, calibre 50.	25	Bayonet scabbards.	22
Bayonets.	21	Cartridge boxes.	25

The following table shows, in a concise form, the above transactions for the two years, and balance of stores on hand:

RECEIVED 1885 AND 1886
FROM

	50 cal. Rifles.	45 cal. Rifles.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Cartridge Boxes.	Waist Belts and Plates.	Gun slings.	Bayonets.	Headless Shell Extractors.	Screw Drivers.	Wooden Wiping Rods.	Tumbler Punches.	Spring vises.	Cartridges, ball.	Cartridges, blank.	Cartridges, pistol.	Sabres and Belts.	Sergeant's Swords.	Arms Chests.	12 Pdr. Howitzers.	12 Pdr. Carriage.	Sets Harness.	Friction Primer.	Gunner's Haversacks.	Tents, Wall.	Tents A.
Adjutant-General Yonge.....	108			1									10,000		436	56									
Captain Samuel Pasco.....	40		40	40	40	40																			
Captain F. B. Taylor.....	15		4	1	1		13																		
Captain E. L. Leslie.....	30	30				30	30	24		6	1							2							
Captain Isaiah Richardson.....	37					36		14																	
Captain R. M. Call.....	40		36	40																					
Captain Geo. N. Bardin.....	19		13	11	10		14																		
Captain A. Moseley.....																			1	1	*2	135	1		
Lieutenant Geo. O. Holmes.....																		2						4	40
Professor John Branch.....	30	30	30	30	30	20											3								
General S. V. Benet.....	130	277	237	277	277		55	55	55	11	3		2,000					1							
Total received.....	259	190	400	360	358	367	63	85	93	55	17	4	10,000	2,000	436	56	3	5	1	1	2	135	1	4	4
ISSUED TO																									
Leesburg Rifles.....	40		40	40	40	40							1,000												
Hillsborough Grays.....	30					30	30	24		6	1		1,000					2							
Gainesville Guards.....	35	35	35	35	35								2,000												
Orlando Guards.....	40	40	40	40	40																				
Perry Guards.....	37		50	50	50	50							1,000												
First Florida Artillery.....						50							1,000												
Metropolitan Light Infantry.....													1,000												
Franklin Guards.....	20	20	20	20	20	20							1,000	1,000											
Halifax Rifles.....	30	30	30	30	30	30							1,000	1,000											
Ocala Rifles.....													1,000	1,000											
Jacksonville Light Infantry.....	40	40		40	40		40	40	40	8	2	1,000													
Clay Guards.....	15	15	15	15	15		15	15	15	3	1							1							
Leon Guards.....	37	37	37	37	37	36		14								2									
St. Augustine Guards.....	25	22	25			21																			
McClenny Light Infantry.....	34	27	26	10																					
Agricultural College.....	30	30	30	30													3	2							
Total issued.....	223	190	386	348	347	337	57	85	93	55	17	4	9,000	2,000		2	3	5							
Balance on hand.....	36		14	12	11	30	6						1,000		436	54			1	1	2	135	1	4	4

* Sets harness not complete.

The last Legislature failing to pass an appropriation for defraying the expense of making an enrollment of the militia, as required by law, for 1886, and being informed that the Legislature has refused to make payment for the last enrollment, in consequence of which the assessors would not act in the matter, I judged it inexpedient to incur the expense of having roll-books prepared and sent to them; therefore no enrollment was made, and no reliable report of the number of men subject to military duty can be made.

[[I submit an estimate based upon the number of votes cast at the last Presidential election, assuming the number of voters above 45 years of age to be equal to the number of minors subject to military duty, and that two-thirds of whole number were able-bodied and free from exemptions. This estimate constituted the basis of my reports made to the President of the United States, as required by law, in December, 1885 and 1886.

No enrollment of the militia having been made since 1876, any assignment of regimental and company officers must of necessity be based upon mere conjecture and without practical value or utility, and as many of those officers assigned in 1876 have died and removed residences, thus vacating the offices, of which I have no information or record, all the enrolled organizations below that of brigades are omitted. The following is the roster of the general and staff officers:

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, E. A. Perry, Tallahassee.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, J. Wallace Jones, Monticello.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, A. L. Woodward, Live Oak.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp,

DEPARTMENT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Major-General D. Lang, Adjutant-General, Tallahassee.

Colonel Lucius B. Wombwell, Assistant Adjutant General, Tallahassee.

Colonel Porcher L'Engle, Quartermaster-General, Jacksonville.

Colonel Harry Woodruff, Commissary-General, Maxville.

Colonel Robert W. Williams, Judge Advocate-General, Tallahassee.

Colonel Joseph Hicks, Chief of Ordnance, Georgetown.

Colonel S. D. Moreno, Inspector-General, Pensacola.

Colonel J. G. Renshaw, Surgeon-General, Pensacola.

FIRST DIVISION.

Headquarters, Marianna.

Thomas E. Clarke, Major-General Commanding.

Frank Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Marianna.

Beverly Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General, Marianna.

E. N. Dekle, Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, Marianna.
 George A. Baltzell, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary, Marianna.
 James B. Dickson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, Marianna.
 Theodore West, Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon.
 Joseph W. Callaway, Major and Aide-de-Camp.
 John H. McKinne, Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Pensacola.

S. A. Moreno, Brigadier-General, Commanding.
 L. P. Knowles, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Pensacola.
 John B. Guttman, Major and Inspector, Pensacola.
 Charles H. Overman, Major and Ordnance Officer, Pensacola.
 J. N. Moreno, Major and Commissary, Pensacola.
 John W. Bell, Major and Quartermaster, Pensacola.
 Theodore M. Scarritt, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Pensacola.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Monticello.

William Capers Bird, Brigadier-General, Commanding.
 Andrew Denham, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Monticello.
 T. B. Simpkins, Major and Quartermaster, Monticello.
 M. W. Linton, Major and Commissary, Monticello.
 R. B. Burroughs, Major and Surgeon, Jacksonville.
 Ed. Bailey, Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Headquarters, Tocol.

John Westcott, Major-General, Commanding.
 Henry Gilliard, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Jacksonville.
 Richard McLaughlin, Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, Jacksonville.
 William Mickler, Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, St. Augustine.
 Joseph Llambias, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary, St. Augustine.
 L. A. Pacetti, Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector, St. Augustine.
 Columbus Drew, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, Jacksonville.
 David Dunham, Major and Aide-de-Camp, St. Augustine.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Bronson.

W. H. Sebring, Brigadier-General, Commanding.
 John M. Barco, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Bronson.
 John F. Jackson, Major and Quartermaster, Levyville.
 William H. Anderson, Major and Commissary, Cedar Keys.
 Frank E. Hale, Major and Inspector, Cedar Keys.
 I. Stafford Parker, Major and Ordnance Officer, Bronson.
 N. D. Phillips, Major and Surgeon, Gainesville.
 William Gomm, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Bronson.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Jacksonville.

William Baya, Brigadier-General, Commanding.
 Horace Drew, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Jacksonville.
 F. A. Canova, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Jacksonville.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Tampa.

J. B. Wall, Brigadier-General, Commanding.
 John R. Swingley, Major and Assistant Adjutant General, Tampa.
 Walter C. Maloney, Major and Ordnance Officer, Key West.
 Charles C. Wright, Major and Quartermaster, Key West.
 John A. McKay, Major and Commissary, Tampa.
 John P. Wall, Major and Surgeon, Tampa.
 George B. Dickinson, Major and Inspector, Tampa.
 James L. Haskins, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Tampa.

VOLUNTEERS NOW ENROLLED AND ORGANIZED.

FIRST FLORIDA BATTALION—Infantry.

Headquarters, Jacksonville.

W. B. Young, Major, Commanding.
 Wm. A. Caulk, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Jacksonville.
 Geo. O. Holmes, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Jacksonville.
 P. J. Stollenwerck, First Lieutenant and Surgeon, Jacksonville.
 Company A—Jacksonville Light Infantry; Captain, R. M. Call; First Lieutenant, J. M. Burrs; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Burroughs.
 Company B—Clay Guards, Green Cove Springs; Captain, Geo. M. Baridin; First Lieutenant, Wm. G. Hanford.
 Company C—Metropolitan Light Infantry, Jacksonville; Captain, Frank P. Fleming; First Lieutenant, Samuel A. Burkheim; Second Lieutenant, Harvey Granger.
 Company D—Gem City Guards, Palatka; Captain, Wm. M. Husson; First Lieutenant, Wm. M. Haughton; Second Lieutenant, Fred. C. Cochran. Aggregate—118.

FIRST FLORIDA LIGHT ARTILLERY—Jacksonville.

Captain, W. D. Barnett; First Lieutenant, Geo. R. Reynolds. Aggregate, 21 men.

DETACHED COMPANIES—Infantry.

Escambia Rifles, Pensacola; Captain, W. F. Williams; First Lieutenant, M. B. Palmes, Second Lieutenant, George Slocumb. Aggregate, 45 men.

Franklin Guards, Apalachicola; Captain, J. H. Coombs; First Lieutenant, F. B. Wakefield; Second Lieutenant, P. Hickey, Jr. Aggregate, 26 men.

McClenny Light Infantry, McClenny; Captain, Walter A. Drake; First Lieutenant, T. N. Lakin; Second Lieutenant, Joseph D. Gray. Aggregate, 35 men.

Gainesville Guards, Gainesville; Captain, J. E. Lambeth; First Lieutenant, J. S. Twomey; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Endel. Aggregate, 37 men.

Ocala Rifles, Ocala; Captain, F. D. Lancaster; First Lieutenant, J. D. Hill; Second Lieutenant, R. B. McConnell. Aggregate, 36 men.

St. Augustine Guards, St. Augustine; Captain, Wm. Moody; First Lieutenant, Wm. A. McWilliams; Second Lieutenant, S. L. Beasley. Aggregate, 36 men.

Halifax Rifles, Daytona; Captain, J. W. Douglass; First Lieutenant, Frank T. Peck; Second Lieutenant, W. B. O'Connell. Aggregate, 37 men.

Leesburg Rifles, Leesburg; Captain, D. M. Hopson; First Lieutenant, J. R. Bauknight; Second Lieutenant, J. T. Stinson. Aggregate, 43 men.

Orlando Guards, Orlando; Captain, T. J. Shine; First Lieutenant, L. O. Garratt; Second Lieutenant, C. Coart; Junior Second Lieutenant, Chas. Cousen. Aggregate, 35 men.

Hillsborough Grays, Plant City; Captain, T. A. Bivens; First Lieutenant, E. G. Gardener; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Young. Aggregate, 30 men.

Tampa Guards, Tampa; Captain, E. L. Leslie; First Lieutenant, H. L. Branch. Aggregate, 27 men.

Garfield Guards, Pensacola; Captain, Isaiah Richardson; First Lieutenant, Samuel Whitfield; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Taylor. Aggregate, 49 men.

Leon Guards, Tallahassee; Captain, E. T. Singleton; First Lieutenant, H. D. Watson; Second Lieutenant, A. R. Edwards; Junior Second Lieutenant, Jesse Franklin. Aggregate, 41 men.

Perry Guards, Jacksonville; Captain, Joseph Wright; First Lieutenant, Dan. B. Williams; Second Lieutenant, Willis Williams. Aggregate, 52 men.

Jacksonville Guards, Jacksonville; Captain, J. C. H. Singleton; First Lieutenant, Frank W. Gray; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Evans. Aggregate, 33 men.

The following companies are organized but have no arms:

Chipley Rifles, Chipley; Captain, R. B. Bellamy; First Lieutenant, J. S. Bashaw; Second Lieutenant, R. W. Stors. Aggregate, 32 men.

Monroe Rifles, Key West; Captain, R. A. Monsalvatge; First Lieutenant, Cayetona Soria; Second Lieutenant, Pablo Suarez. Aggregate, 65 men.

Duval Light Infantry, Jacksonville; Captain, Frank P. Hopkins; First Lieutenant, Samuel L. Dennis; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Simmons; Junior Second Lieutenant, Frank Simmons. Aggregate, 44 men.

Arlington Guards, Jacksonville; Captain, Oran B. Taylor; First Lieutenant, John C. Gambier; Second Lieutenant, W. D. Certain. Aggregate, 34 men.

L'Engle Guards, Jacksonville; Captain, J. B. Brown; First Lieutenant, Robert J. Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, W. N. Tilman; Junior Second Lieutenant, William Harris. Aggregate, 33 men.

The following companies having been armed as specified have voluntarily disbanded without orders from headquarters and have not surrendered their arms:

Governor's Guards, of Tallahassee; 60, calibre 50, rifles and accoutrements.

Young Guards, of Quincy; 60, calibre 45, rifles and accoutrements.

Madison Guards, of Madison; 60, calibre 50, rifles and accoutrements.

Dickison Guards, of Gainesville; 70, calibre 45, carbines and accoutrements.

Dickison Rifles, of Marion county; 60, calibre 50, rifles and accoutrements.

Key West Rifles, of Key West; 80, calibre 50, rifles and accoutrements.

Nassau Volunteers, of Fernandina; 60, calibre 50, rifles and accoutrements.

Dickison Cavalry, of Hernando county; 50 cavalry sabres.

Jackson County Guards, of Marianna; 40, calibre 45, rifles and accoutrements.

Nassau Light Artillery, of Fernandina; 2 12-pounder howitzers and accoutrements.

Columbia Light Infantry, of Lake City; 40, calibre 50, rifles and accoutrements.

Suwannee Cavalry, of Suwannee county; 50 cavalry sabres.

The following is the estimate by counties of number of men subject to military:

Alachua.....	2,800	Liberty.....	150
Baker.....	350	Madison.....	1,100
Bradford.....	900	Manatee.....	600
Brevard.....	275	Marion.....	2,500
Calhoun.....	225	Monroe.....	1,500
Clay.....	600	Nassau.....	1,000
Columbia.....	1,500	Orange.....	2,200
Dade.....	50	Polk.....	800
Duval.....	3,700	Putnam.....	1,600
Escambia.....	2,800	Santa Rosa.....	900
Franklin.....	350	St. Johns.....	900
Gadsden.....	1,200	Sumter.....	1,200
Hamilton.....	850	Suwannee.....	1,200
Hernando.....	1,000	Taylor.....	250
Hillsborough.....	1,300	Volusia.....	1,250
Holmes.....	300	Wakulla.....	400
Jackson.....	1,500	Walton.....	600
Jefferson.....	1,300	Washington.....	400
Leon.....	1,800		
Lafayette.....	250	Total.....	42,300
Levy.....	700		

Section 26, of Chapter 154, Laws of Florida, according to McClellan's Digest, makes it the duty of the Adjutant-General to prepare and publish for the guidance and government of the militia a full and complete code of army regulations. * * I have had frequent calls for regulations, especially from the newly organized companies. None have ever been published. Anticipating and hoping for such a radical change in our mili-

tia laws next Legislature, as would put our militia on an equal footing with that of the more advanced States, in which event a code of regulations framed upon our present laws would be inapplicable to the new order of things, I have refrained from attempting the preparation of a code until the contemplated change is made. The Adjutant-General is also required to furnish to each commissioned officer of every volunteer company a copy of the tactics designated for the use of the militia. This I have been unable to do, because of lack of funds to purchase them.

Two encampments of the militia have been made since last report, inaugurated and the expenses thereof defrayed chiefly by the First Battalion.

The first of these, held in July, 1885, at White Springs, was attended only by two companies, A and C, of the battalion. Being a volunteer affair of their own, in which they bore the entire expense, I did not visit this encampment, and under the circumstances asked no report of Major Young. In April of 1886, Major Young notified me that the officers of the battalion had determined to put the battalion in camp of instruction at Pablo Beach on the 5th of July, and proposed inviting the other volunteer organizations to join them in the encampment, arrangements having been made by that enterprising and energetic officer to secure the attendance of other organizations, and for their free transportation, and your Excellency having promised from your contingent fund the sum of \$50 per company for each company attending as an aid in providing tents, General Order No. 1 was issued from this office on June 29th, 1886, as follows:

Major W. B. Young will proceed with the First Florida Battalion on July 5th, 1886, to Pablo Beach, where he will establish and lay out a camp of instruction for the volunteer militia companies of the State going into encampment at that place.

He will name and assume command of the camp, holding same during the term of the encampment, unless otherwise ordered by the commander in chief.

By order of

E. A. PERRY,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

D. LANG, Adjutant General.

The following is the report of Major Young under this order:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 15th, 1886.

Gen. D. Lang, Adjutant General of Florida:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders from your office, I proceeded to Pablo Beach on July

4th, 1886, with three companies of the First Florida Battalion, to-wit: Companies A, C and D, and on Monday, July 5th, 1886, I assumed command of all the companies reporting at the encampment. The list of companies reporting and the force present for duty, was as follows:

Company A, First Florida.....	3 officers.....	22 men.
Company C, First Florida.....	3 officers.....	19 men.
Company D, First Florida.....	2 officers.....	13 men.
Leesburg Rifles.....	3 officers.....	13 men.
Escambia Rifles.....	3 officers.....	20 men.
Hillsborough Grays.....	3 officers.....	18 men.
Halifax Rifles.....	2 officers.....	16 men.
Ocala Rifles.....	3 officers.....	28 men.
Wilson's Battery.....	2 officers.....	17 men.
Field and staff.....	4 officers.....	2 men.
Band.....		12 men.
Total.....	28 officers.	180 men.

On Friday evening, the 9th instant, Captain Hesson, having lost several men who had been called home, asked and obtained permission to return home with his company because it had so small a force. On Saturday morning, the 10th instant, upon application of their captains, the Leesburg Rifles and Hillsborough Grays were permitted to leave. The Ocala Rifles and the Escambia Rifles received permission to leave on Saturday night, and the Halifax Rifles and Wilson's Battery on Sunday, the 11th.

Companies A and C of the battalion and the band were kept on duty until Monday morning, the 12th instant, when they were marched to their armory in this city and dismissed. Most of the companies are well up in the school of the company, but very few officers and men knew anything of guard mounting, the duties of sentinels or the school of the battalion. There was very considerable improvement before the end of the encampment in the particulars above referred to; there is still room for great improvement. The period of the encampment was too short to accomplish much. Our volunteer soldiers are almost entirely composed of intelligent young gentlemen who yield a cheerful and ready obedience to the orders of their officers. The defects of our militia law are so many and so glaring that were I to undertake to point them out it would make this report unreasonably long. The most glaring defects consist: 1st, in a failure to provide any adequate method by which company commanders can enforce the attendance of their men at drills and rigid obedience to orders while the company is assembled; 2d, in a failure to make any provision for ordering the several companies into camps of instruction for a fixed period and compelling them to remain for the entire time. Of course, in that case, the State would have to pay officers and men and the expenses of the encampment. Com-

panies should be inspected and mustered at stated periods and be required to keep up to a fixed standard or have their arms taken from them and be disbanded. The Governor should be authorized to organize one battalion or regiment in each Congressional District, to be composed of not more than eight companies each. These companies should be allowed quarterly a fixed sum to pay the expense of keeping arms and accoutrements in repair and the incidental expenses of keeping up the company, all of which is now borne by our young men, most of whom are poor. The several lines of transportation generously and patriotically furnished free transportation for the several commands to and from the encampment. On Saturday, the 10th instant, our camp was visited and inspected by his Excellency, the Governor of the State, and in the afternoon the five companies of infantry in camp were reviewed by him. At the review I had in line 13 company officers, 3 field and staff, 12 musicians and 85 non-commissioned officers and privates, aggregate, 113.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. YOUNG,

Major Commanding First Florida Battalion.

Special attention is asked to that portion of his report regarding annual encampments and organization of the militia. Without these encampments the men cannot be properly instructed in battalion movements and guard duty. The volunteers are almost wholly young men, having their own support to provide by their daily labor, and can ill afford to lose the time necessary for an encampment of instruction, and when to this is added the cost of uniforming and maintaining themselves during the encampment, it becomes burdensome. It is also a difficult matter to enforce discipline and unreasonable to expect implicit obedience to authority from men serving without pay and supporting themselves. Some provision should be made to encourage the militia organizations, sufficient, at least, to save them any extra expense by reason of attending these camps of instructions. To do this without making it burdensome, the companies should be restricted to such number as can be readily provided for. The officers should be required to pass an examination for competency, the men enlisted for a certain time, and required to attend drills regularly, and when called into camp for instruction, or called out for service in assisting the civil authorities, should be reasonably compensated for their time. We require duty from our citizens in no other capacity without compensation, why require those who are patriotic enough to voluntarily train themselves, at their own expense, for the public defense, to perform extra hazardous and unpleasant duties without compensation.

Several of the companies—the Orlando Guards, Gem City Guards, Ocala Rifles and Escambia Rifles—have been called out by the local civil authorities to aid in preserving the peace, assist at executions, &c., but have presented no bills for services, influenced, I presume, as much by the sentiment that it is unbecoming the dignity of citizen-soldiers to make such a claim as by the knowledge that our State provides no fund for such services. Fortunately, we have had no occasion within two years to use our military force, as has occurred in several other States, to suppress domestic violence, but such an event is not beyond the range of possibilities, and should occasion arise to use the militia, it is well to have it prepared to meet the emergency. "In time of peace prepare for war" is as good advice now as when uttered a hundred years ago.

PENSIONS.

Under the provisions of the law approved February 16th, 1885, granting the sum of \$5.00 per month to indigent disabled soldiers, there have been one hundred and twenty-eight claims presented. Twenty-eight of these have been rejected by the Board of Commissioners and the remaining one hundred were enrolled as pensioners. Two of this number were afterwards dropped from the roll upon discovering that the pension was not necessary to their support and maintenance. One suspended pending inquiry into the alleged fact that he was not wounded in line of duty. Three have died. The remaining ninety-four are now drawing their pensions regularly every quarter. The following is a list of those now on the roll, arranged by counties:

Alachua—John B. Starling, LaCrosse; John R. Malphurs, Gainesville; William Thomas, Waldo; Wiley Howard, Gainesville.

Baker—John Groves, Sanderson.

Bradford—John C. Larimore, Lake Butler; Martin Padgett, Highlands; W. C. Crosby, Starke.

Calhoun—W. H. Beck, Marysville; Newton Yon, West Wynnnton; John W. McAnulty, Wewahitchka.

Clay—Andrew J. Roberts, Green Cove Springs.

Columbia—James Long, Benton; William J. Huggins, Welborn; E. G. Rogerson, Suwannee Shoals; T. A. Huchingson, Lake City; Joel K. Niblack, Fort White.

Duval—Connor Roberts, Wade Silcox, Josiah Roberts, James C. West, Jacksonville; E. A. Fernandez, New Berlin; Andrew Jonas, James Warren, James Holmes, Levi H. Carter, W. R. Bowden, Henry Byrd, George Henry Mayo, Jacksonville.

Gadsden—Moses Lambert, Concord.

Hamilton—Benjamin F. Jackson, John L. Crews, White Springs; Tiney Hogan, William Belote, Jasper.

Hernando—W. W. Page, Macon; J. J. Page, San Antonio; Hardy S.

Dormany, Earnestville; Thos. J. Holton, San Antonio; Robt. J. Bradley, Fort Dade; R. C. Wiggins, St. Thomas; Richard Ellis, Disston.

Hillsborough—Elisha Davis, Clear Water Harbor; Joseph Weeks, Limona; N. B. Ellis, Pinellas; Wm. W. Harris, Seffner; John W. Marston, Bay View.

Jackson—John Calhoun Kemp, Sneads; J. A. Sills, Greenwood; Moses Dykes, Sneads; J. M. Lockhart, Neal's Landing; Joseph T. Allen, Marianna; Henry Dykes, Marianna; W. T. Barnes, Cottondale.

Jefferson—Joshua Duncan, Lloyds; Samuel V. Neeley, Monticello; Jesse Lewis, Wacissa; L. B. Walker, Aucilla.

Lafayette—J. W. Grantham, Istenhatchie.

Leon—Thomas Ford, Elijah Nichols, B. F. Page, Tallahassee; H. C. Billingsley, Lloyds.

Levy—Aaron Higginbotham, Levyville; John H. Sutton, Cedar Keys; Silas Weeks, Rosewood; A. H. Bateman, Williston; H. D. Cook, Bronson.

Madison—J. F. Cooper, Malachi Sloan, Fred W. Sealey, Martin V. B. Lanier, Clem Lanier, R. M. White, Madison; George Dice, Moseley Hall.

Monroe—Joseph N. May, Fort Myers.

Nassau—Cornelius Wingate, Hart's Roads; John A. Woodburn, Fernandina; Robert Fitzgerald, Fernandina.

Polk—Thomas J. McMullen, Medulla.

St. Johns—Peter Pellicer, St. Augustine; William E. Osteen, Matanzas.

Sumter—Byrd Mobley, Webster; James G. Wall, Webster.

Suwannee—Samuel W. Dees, Live Oak.

Taylor—Silas Coker, Perry.

Wakulla—Larkin Robinson, Crawfordville; Richard Roberts, Smith's Creek; Robert R. Pigott, Crawfordville.

Walton—Daniel P. McDonald, Argyle.

Washington—James L. Vickers, Chipley; Henry Anderson, St. Andrews Bay; C. T. Osburn, Econfina; John W. Taylor, Econfina; Adam Hicks, DeFuniak Springs.

There have died:

James M. Flinn, Jacksonville, December 8, 1885.

William D. Curry, Key West, August 13, 1886.

William P. McDonald, Chattahoochee, January 2, 1887.

There are now pending and being investigated by the Board eleven (11) additional claims, and the number will gradually increase as old age deprives these old heroes of the Lost Cause, who lost, also, their ability to labor, of the power to provide for themselves; but there is no occasion for the alarm expressed by the opponents of the bill in the Legislature of 1885, that the number will ever be great enough to "bankrupt the State." Indeed, it is a source of pride and cause for congratulation that the State, whose soldiers in the field exceeded in number her voting population, should have so few indigent disabled soldiers; that the recipients of her pension fund are only about two-thirds of 1 per cent. of those who went forth to battle at her call, speaks louder than words the praise of Florida's veterans.

REPORT
OF
STATE'S PRISON,
FOR YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

The Adjutant-General failing, after duly advertising, to obtain proposals for the lease of the whole number of convicts, on the 31st day of December, 1884, entered into a contract with Mr. Charles K. Dutton for their custody and maintenance for the year expiring December 31st, 1885. Under this contract Mr. Dutton was obligated to receive all the convicts then in prison, at the camps near Live Oak, and all persons who might be sentenced to the penitentiary during the year, at the jails of the counties where sentenced, paying all expenses and costs of guarding, feeding, clothing, transporting, medicines and medical attention after sentence, for which he received the sum of \$8,500 from the State and the labor of the convicts as provided by law.

The convicts were kept and employed by him in Suwannee county, manufacturing naval stores, during the year. Apprehending some difficulty in obtaining proposals for the lease of the convicts at the close of the year 1885, advertisement was made in September, asking for proposals until 12 m. November 2d, for the hire of all convicts for four years. At 12 m. November 2d but one proposal, that of Mr. C. K. Dutton, had been received, but several persons present expressing a desire to submit proposals and alleging ignorance of the advertisements, the time for receiving proposals was, with Mr. Dutton's consent, extended to 4 p. m. November 9th, and his proposal returned to him unopened. At 4 p. m. November 9th, four proposals were received, and being opened in presence of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions revealed the following bids:

Mr. C. K. Dutton proposed to receive all convicts, under conditions of last contract, for four years, free of expense to the State.

Mr. G. A. Chaires proposed to do same upon payment to him by the State of the sum of \$7,500 annually.

Mr. John Bradford proposed to do same upon payment to him by the State of the sum of \$7,928 annually.

Mr. J. E. Barwick proposed to do same upon payment to him by the State of the sum of \$10,000 annually.

Whereupon Mr. Dutton's bid was accepted and a contract made with him under a bond of \$20,000, with two good sureties, approved by the Board of State Institutions, for four years ending December 31st, 1889.

The conditions of this contract are, that he received all convicts then under sentence at the State's prison, and will receive all persons who may be sentenced during the term of his contract at the county jails where sentenced, he paying all reasonable and proper costs and expenses, after sentence, for transporting, guarding, feeding, clothing, medicines and medical attention, subject to the supervision of the Adjutant-General and approval of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, as the law provides.

The convicts are, and have, during the year 1886, been kept and employed in Suwannee county, in the manufacture of naval stores.

The following tables exhibit the transactions under these contracts for the years 1885 and 1886:

TABLE No. 1.

Convicts on hand January 1st, 1885.....	197
" Received during the year.....	143
Total to be accounted for.....	339
Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.....	78
" Died of disease.....	12
" Killed in suppressing mutiny.....	1
" Lynched by a mob.....	1
" Pardoned.....	4
" Escaped.....	7-103
Remaining on hand December 31st.....	236

TABLE No. 2,

Showing nativity of convicts:

Alabama.....	9	Canada.....	1
Florida.....	73	Canary Islands.....	1
Georgia.....	16	France.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	Norway.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	Porto Rico.....	1
North Carolina.....	9	Scotland.....	1
Ohio.....	1	Unknown.....	8
South Carolina.....	15		
Tennessee.....	1		14
Virginia.....	1		
		Native.....	128
	128	Foreign and unknown.....	14
			142

TABLE No. 3.

Classification of crimes :

Adultery	1	Forgery	2
Arson	1	Felony	1
Assault to murder	12	Fraudulently converting	1
Assault to rape	3	Larceny	50
Assault to rob	2	Manslaughter	5
Attempt at arson	1	Murder	6
Bestiality	1	Obtaining goods under false pre-	
Burglary and breaking and en-		tenses	3
tering	48	Obstructing railroad	1
Carnally knowing a child under		Rape	1
10 years of age	1	Selling obscene pictures	1
Embezzlement	1		
			142

TABLE No. 4.

Terms of imprisonment :

Three months	2	Three years	9
Four months	4	Three and a half years	1
Six months	22	Four years	11
Eight months	1	Four years and eleven months ..	1
Ten months	1	Five years	15
Eleven months	1	Seven years	1
One year	40	Ten years	3
One year and six months	1	Fifteen years	1
Two years	20	Twenty years	1
Two and a half years	1	Life	6

TABLE No. 5.

Ages of prisoners :

Thirteen years	3	Twenty-nine years	1
Fifteen years	5	Thirty years	9
Sixteen years	4	Thirty-one years	1
Seventeen years	2	Thirty-two years	2
Eighteen years	7	Thirty-four years	1
Nineteen years	7	Thirty-five years	3
Twenty years	21	Thirty-seven years	3
Twenty-one years	8	Thirty-eight years	2
Twenty-two years	6	Thirty-nine years	2
Twenty-three years	8	Forty years	4
Twenty-four years	9	Forty-one years	1
Twenty-five years	9	Forty-five years	1
Twenty-six years	9	Fifty-two years	2
Twenty-seven years	4	Fifty-three years	1
Twenty-eight years	6	Sixty-eight years	1

TABLE No. 6.
Pardoned in 1885.

NAME.	COLOR.	DATE.	TIME.	CRIME.	SENTENCED.	
					WHERE.	WHEN.
James Johnson.....	Brown	Jan. 30	2 years	Assault to kill	Marion county	Nov. 9, 1883
Frazier Lines.....	"	April 13	2 years	Obstructing railroad	Alachua county	Dec. 12, 1884
J. A. Ramage.....	White	Sept. 30	2 years	Forgery	Brevard county	Nov. 2, 1884
C. W. Wiltz.....	"	"	5 years	Entering a building in night to commit felony	Alachua county	May 15, 1884

TABLE No. 7.
Died during the year 1885.

NAME.	COLOR.	DATE.	TERM.	CRIME.	SENTENCED.	
					WHERE.	WHEN.
Charles Harris.....	Black	Jan. 30	2 years	Burglary	Escambia county	Dec. 22, 1883
William Jones.....	Yellow	March 29	2 years	Obtaining goods under false pretences	Duval county	Feb. 26, 1885
Alex. Pettus.....	"	March 30	10 years	Burglary	Jefferson county	Dec. 1, 1884
Philip Norrell.....	Black	May 26	2 years	Assault to murder	Hillsboro county	Oct. 12, 1885
Henry Williams.....	"	June 28	15 years	Manslaughter first degree	Nassau county	June 13, 1885
Henry Davis.....	"	July 1	3 years	Burglary	"	April 22, 1884
Henry C. Wilder...	White	Dec. 5	1 year	Larceny	Marion county	Oct. 23, 1885
James Holmes.....	Black	Dec. 9	20 years	Rape	Putnam county	April 27, 1877
Abram Moore.....	"	Dec. 14	15 years	Burglary	Madison county	Oct. 26, 1878
Abe Rutledge.....	"	Dec. 15	7 years	Assault to murder	Alachua county	Dec. 12, 1884
Wm. Dixon.....	"	Dec. 20	2 years	Assault to murder	Leon county	Dec. 26, 1884
Spencer Teat.....	"	Dec. 30	2 years	Forgery	Madison county	April 15, 1885

TABLE No. 7.—Continued.

KILLED.

George Ball, black, February 4; (15 years; burglary; Duval county, January 6, 1884;) while leading a mutiny and in the act of assaulting, with a knife and bludgeon, the captain of the guard.

LYNCHED.

John Evans, black, June 9; (3 years; assault to rape; Jefferson county, November 3, 1883;) captured while at work in woods by over-awing the guard by an armed mob of over 200 men, who hung him for an alleged attempt to outrage an aged white woman.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Sex and Color of Convicts.

White males.....	23
White females.....	1
Colored males.....	113
Colored females.....	5
Total.....	142

TABLE No. 9.

No. of convicts on hand January 1st, 1886.....	236
No. of convicts received during 1886.....	176
No. of convicts recaptured, escaped prior to 1886.....	3
Total to be accounted for.....	415
Discharged by reason of expiration of sentence.....	90
Died of disease.....	19
Pardoned.....	8
Escaped.....	17—134
No. on hand January 1st, 1887.....	281
Increase during year.....	45

TABLE No. 10.

Nativity of convicts received, 1886:

Alabama.....	16	Unknown.....	2
Florida.....	69	Barbadoes.....	1
Georgia.....	38	Cat Island.....	2
Louisiana.....	1	Cuba.....	2
Maryland.....	1	England.....	2
Massachusetts.....	2	Germany.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	Jamaica.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	New Providence.....	5
New York.....	2	West Indies.....	1
North Carolina.....	7	RECAPITULATION.	
Ohio.....	1	Natives.....	161
Pennsylvania.....	1	Foreign born.....	15
South Carolina.....	13		
Texas.....	1		176
Virginia.....	5		

TABLE No. 11.

Classification of crimes :

Aiding an escape.....	1	Larceny.....	59
Arson.....	2	Lewd cohabitation.....	1
Assault to murder.....	17	Manslaughter.....	3
Assault to rape.....	1	Murder.....	21
Assault to rob.....	1	Obtaining goods under false pre-	
Attempt to poison.....	2	tence.....	2
Bestiality.....	1	Obstructing railroads.....	4
Burglary and breaking and en-		Polygamy.....	1
tering.....	44	Rape.....	6
Carnally knowing a female under		Receiving stolen goods.....	4
10 years.....	1		
Escaping from penitentiary.....	2		176
Forgery.....	3		

TABLE No. 12.

Terms of imprisonment :

Three months.....	4	Two years.....	30
Four months.....	1	Three years.....	19
Six months.....	16	Four years.....	5
Eight months.....	4	Five years.....	17
Nine months.....	3	Six years.....	5
Ten months.....	1	Seven years.....	4
One year.....	37	Ten years.....	10
One year and six months.....	1	Life.....	19

Average of limited terms, 2 years and 9 months.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing ages of prisoners :

Eleven years.....	2	Thirty-two years.....	4
Fourteen years.....	2	Thirty-three years.....	4
Fifteen years.....	4	Thirty-five years.....	7
Sixteen years.....	5	Thirty-six years.....	2
Seventeen years.....	5	Thirty-seven years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	10	Thirty-eight years.....	2
Nineteen years.....	6	Thirty-nine years.....	1
Twenty years.....	12	Forty years.....	2
Twenty-one years.....	19	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	12	Forty-four years.....	2
Twenty-three years.....	15	Forty-five years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	10	Fifty-one years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	11	Fifty-five years.....	2
Twenty-six years.....	10	Fifty-six years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	3	Fifty-seven years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	2	Fifty-nine years.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....	1	Sixty years.....	1
Thirty years.....	8	Sixty-one years.....	1
Thirty-one years.....	3	Seventy-seven years.....	1

Average age of convicts for 1886, 25.6 years.

TABLE No. 14,
Showing Pardons granted for 1886.

NAMES.	COLOR.	DATE.	TERM.	CRIME.	SENTENCED.	
					WHERE.	WHEN.
Frank Lastinger...	White	Jan. 23	4 years	Conveying a tool into jail	Orange county	Mch. 21, 1884
W. A. Harris.....	"	Feb. 10	5 years	Burglary	Marion county	Mch. 30, 1885
Chas. S. King.....	"	Feb. 19	5 years	Burglary	Marion county	Mch. 30, 1885
Goodman Bond....	"	April 25	Life	Murder	Manatee county	Mch. 16, 1886
Charles Mitchell...	Black	Sept. 11	Life	Murder	Alachua county	Nov. 27, 1878
Peter Green.....	"	Oct. 3	Life	Murder	Volusia county	Jan. 9, 1878
Tom Leggett.....	White	Oct. 18	3 years	Assault to murder	Escambia county	Apl. 28, 1885
Alex. Young.....	Black	Dec. 8	15 years	Larceny	Orange county	Nov. 26, 1879

TABLE No. 15,
Showing those who Died in 1886.

NAMES.	COLOR.	DATE.	TERM.	CRIME.	SENTENCED.	
					WHERE.	WHEN.
Isham Henderson..	Black	Jan. 13	2½ years	Breaking and entering	Suwannee county	Nov. 4, 1885
Anthony Ridley...	"	Jan. 1	1 year	Larceny	Polk county	Nov. 5, 1885
A. J. Padgett.....	White	Jan. 14	7 years	Murder	Volusia county	May 8, 1883
Charles Dell.....	Black	Jan. 22	20 years	Murder	Putnam county	April 11, 1884
Jackson Powell....	White	Feb. 3	Life	Murder	Franklin county	May 12, 1881
Isaiah West.	Black	Feb. 13	Life	Murder	Columbia county	May 20, 1882
Frank Lang.....	"	April 23	2 years	Burglary	Jackson county	May 29, 1885
John Bush.....	"	April 23	Life	Murder	Leon county	Jan. 28, 1886
Geo. W. Downing.	White	May 3	2 years	Assault to murder	Manatee county	Mch. 13, 1886
Geo. Wilson.....	Yellow	May 5	1 year	Burglary	Duval county	Dec. 23, 1885
Reuben Mitchell...	Black	May 9	4 years	Burglary	Duval County	Dec. 8, 1883
Peter Joiner.....	"	May 15	Life	Murder	Baker county	Oct. 26, 1882
Lafayette Mensey..	Copper	May 30	5 years	Assault to murder	Suwannee county	May 8, 1885
Joseph Davis.....	"	June 2	1 year	Larceny	Marion county	Oct. 28, 1885
Henry Russell.....	Brown	June 6	5 years	Burglary	Marion county	Nov. 9, 1883
Benjamin Benson..	Black	June 13	3 years	Assault to murder	Marion county	Oct. 23, 1885
John Flowers.....	"	July 13	Life	Murder	Marion county	Feb. 1, 1883
Frank Avery.....	"	Oct. 21	2 years	Manslaughter	Duval county	Dec. 23, 1885
Thomas Mizlel....	Brown	Nov. 11	6 mos.	Burglary	Marion county	Oct. 25, 1886

TABLE No. 16.

Escapes of 1885 and 1886, now at Large.

NAMES.	DATE.	COLOR.	TERM.	CRIME.	SENTENCED.	
					WHERE.	WHEN.
Fred, alias Plum Spicer.....	Jan'y 17, '85	Black	3 years	Robbery	Alachua	Dec. 13, '83
Henry Wilson.....	Nov. 17, '85	"	1 year	Larceny	Sumter	Mch. 19, '85
J. A. Ewing.....	Oct. 5, '85	White	6 months	Entering in night	Orange	May 14, '85
Ben. Baker.....	May 25, '86	Copper	20 years	Assault to murder and rob	Jefferson	Dec. 14, '81
Charles Springer.....	July 15, '86	Black	Life	Rape	Franklin	Nov. 2, '83
James Mitchell.....	March 25, '85	"	1 year	Entering to commit misdemeanor	Jackson	June 10, '84
Allen Malachi, alias William Allen.....	Oct. 16, '86	Mulatto	6 years	Manslaughter	Santa Rosa	April 4, '84
Richard Crewell.....	Oct. 15, '86	Black	3 years	Breaking and entering	Alachua	Dec. 12, '84
Isaac Williams.....	May 15, '86	"	1 year	Larceny	Duval	Nov. 19, '85
James Roberts.....	May 5, '86	"	Life	Assault to rape	Duval	Dec. 3, '85
Alex. Henderson.....	Jan'y 18, '86	Yellow	2 years	Burglary	Duval	Dec. 24, '85
William McKnight.....	" "	Black	10 years	Burglary	Duval	Dec. 23, '85
Jack Baker.....	May 5, '86	"	2 years	Larceny	Jefferson	March 6, '86
Sandy Keys.....	June 12, '86	"	Life	Rape	Jackson	June 8, '86
John Williams.....	June 16, '86	7 years	Assault to murder	Duval	June 12, '86
Henry Davis.....		Black	2 years	Larceny	Duval	June 12, '86
Frank Williams.....		2 years	Larceny	Duval	June 12, '86
Thomas Hays.....		Black	1 year	Burglary	Duval	June 12, '86
Adam Gillerson.....		Yellow	7 years	Assault to murder	Duval	June 12, '86

TABLE No. 17.

Color and Sex of Convicts in 1886.

White males.....	30
White females.....	
Colored males.....	138
Colored females.....	8
	<hr/>
	176

Special attention is asked to the large percentage of minors and those sentenced for short terms. It is a lamentable fact that penitentiaries, as reformatories, have proved failures. Comparatively few who serve terms in States' prisons, especially where the congregate system is practiced, as is necessarily so in our lease system, do not leave prison more vicious and depraved than when they entered it.

The prison where all ages, colors and grades of criminals are not only allowed free intercourse, but are compelled, when unemployed, to occupy the same room, is a hot-bed of vice and school for criminals, and it seems akin to crime and a blunder in statesmanship to force the novice in crime, of tender and impressionable age, into such contaminating associations.

Our statistics show an increase of convictions in 1886 over those of 1885 of 24 per cent. Whether this is due entirely to increase of floating population from the large number of railroad laborers brought into the State, or to increased activity and vigilance of the Sheriffs, or is in a measure the result of our convict system, I am not prepared to say. But to whatever cause this increase is due, the sending of children of 11 to 18 years of age, as over 16 per cent. of the receipts of 1886 were, is fraught with danger to the welfare of society and of the State, independently of all consideration for the personal welfare of the culprits themselves. Something should be done to provide otherwise for this class of criminals, and done speedily.

LIVE OAK, Fla., January 1, 1887.

General Lang, Tallahassee, Fla :

The following statistical report as regards the hygiene and mortality of the State convicts now in charge and under the supervision of Mr. H. M. Wood is herewith submitted for your consideration. This report begins from the 1st of January, 1886, and ends the 1st of January, 1887. The mortality aggregates 19, and reaches a higher per cent. than I have ever known to occur in the Penitentiary for several years, especially for the expiration of one year. The increased percentage, however, in the death rate, I cannot allege to any accidental or incidental

causes, but to the peculiar characteristics of the diseases which have prevailed among the convicts during this year. I do not mean to convey the impression that they have been visited with any contagion, for no such unwelcome visitor has made its appearance within the stockade. But the diseases this year have proved more fatal, not only in the Penitentiary, but the community, as a general thing, acknowledge the severity of the diseases the past year and their natural tendency to result unfavorable. An intelligent inquirer into the general statistics and condition of the State Prison, will discover that there has been an increase in the aggregate of the number of the prisoners admitted into the Penitentiary during the year 1886, and a great many more sick received into the hospital for medical treatment, suffering from chronic diseases and broken down constitutions. This necessarily has increased the death rate to a large extent. The diseases now prevailing in the hospital are intermittent types of fevers, influenzas and chronic diseases, which are under treatment. Their present locality, where they are now quartered, presents not only an appearance that they are well cared for, but the majority of the prisoners look well nourished and cheerful. And when we take into consideration their ample maintenance, good clothing and their well-ventilated sleeping apartments, together with the convenience of water supply in the stockade, and the facilities afforded them in taking their baths when necessary, I am forced to the conclusion that their condition is better than it ever has been, and their future prospect for health and comfort is flattering.

Respectfully,

J. S. HANKINS, M. D.,
Physician State Convicts.

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT LUNATICS.

Among the recommendations made by the committees appointed from the Legislature of 1885, to visit the asylum, were the erection of a new building for the colored male patients, the building of a hospital, of "a secure outer fence around the asylum," and of "a tight plank fence" across the grounds so as to effectually separate the sexes.

This last was done, but for lack of funds the outer fence has not been built, but other arrangements have been made precluding the immediate urgent necessity therefor.

The size and general plan of the new building recommended, having been agreed upon by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I advertised in May, 1885, for proposals to be opened June 16th, for its erection. In response to this advertisement seven proposals were received and submitted to the board, June 16th.

These were all rejected, being in the opinion of the board too high.

Alterations were then made in the specifications as to interior finish and arrangement of the building, and I was instructed to re-advertise for proposals under the revised specifications, to be considered on July 8th.

Six proposals were offered under this advertisement.

That of Messrs. Harvey & Hilliard, of Pensacola, being the lowest, was accepted by the board, and a contract made with them to erect the building for the sum of \$13,700.00, they furnishing all material.

Subsequent alterations and additions suggested as the building progressed swelled this sum to \$14,456.20, the total cost of the completed building, exclusive of furniture, range, oven, &c.

This building has proven excellently well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, but is not yet completely furnished, because of the exhaustion of the funds available for maintenance of lunatics. The first floor is arranged for a kitchen, 30 feet by 30 feet in the centre, with doors opening into four dining halls 15 feet by 50 feet, which do not connect directly with each other, thus providing a dining room for each sex and color, and all furnished from same kitchen. These dining rooms are not yet provided with suitable furniture.

The second and third stories, which are not directly connected with the first, are each arranged with one sitting room

18 feet by 30 feet, and 32 cells $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, each cell having a window protected by woven wire guards. These are now occupied by the colored male patients.

The hospital building has not been begun because of lack of funds, but is badly needed and should be provided as soon as possible.

The building now occupied by the more violent class of white females, which has a corrugated iron roof, needs some other covering. The present roof furnishes a shade but is a poor protection against a driving rain.

The urgent necessity, however, of the Asylum is a bountiful supply of water, both for ordinary uses and in case of fire. There is a tower 65 feet high at the white male building admirably adapted for a tank and wind-mill. The tank we already have. A wind-mill, costing but little, would furnish all the water needed either from a well sunk beneath the tower or from a spring branch near by, and, when the tank is properly connected by pipes with the different buildings, would furnish almost certain safeguards against the destruction of any building by fire. Although we have ample cistern capacity for all water needed for cooking and drinking purposes, yet the great quantity needed for washing, scouring, etc., soon exhausts it in dry seasons, and then the teams must be taken from the farm work at times when they are needed in the crops to haul water.

The supplies of clothing and provisions for the two years, have, as far as practicable, been contracted for upon competitive proposals from the wholesale markets, and have been furnished at wholesale quotations.

There have been consumed the following commissary stores, in addition to a bountiful supply of potatoes and green vegetables in their seasons, raised upon the farm, of which no account is kept.

In 1885.

40,891 pounds flour.	3,293 pounds coffee.
23,067 pounds meal.	225 pounds tea.
6,276 pounds grits.	520 pounds dried apples.
3,067 pounds rice.	1,035 gallons syrup.
1,439 pounds crackers.	69 gallons vinegar.
71 pounds bakers bread.	247 pounds soda.
21,140 pounds bacon.	271 pounds baking powders.
199 pounds hams.	90 pounds black pepper.
533 pounds fresh pork.	28 pounds mustard.
36,728 pounds fresh beef.	10 sacks salt.
454 pounds fresh mutton.	805 pounds tobacco.
1,121 pounds salt fish.	3,095 pounds soaps.
3,021 pounds lard.	623 pounds potash.
1,343 pounds butter.	294 pounds starch.
401 dozen eggs.	652 gallons kerosene.
8,227 pounds sugar.	44 gross matches.

In 1886.

41,752 pounds flour.	3,218 pounds coffee.
24,164 pounds meal.	204 pounds tea.
7,073 pounds grits.	301 pounds dried apples.
3,005 pounds rice.	888 gallons syrup.
1,700 pounds crackers.	103 gallons vinegar.
20,562 pounds bacon.	235 pounds soda.
685 pounds hams.	252 pounds baking powders.
512 pounds fresh pork.	67 pounds black pepper.
35,371 pounds fresh beef.	26 pounds mustard.
556 pounds fresh mutton.	22 sacks salt.
4,609 pounds salt fish.	903½ pounds tobacco.
3,234 pounds lard.	3,529 pounds soap.
1,318 pounds butter.	779 pounds potash.
356 dozen eggs.	324 pounds starch.
8,293 pounds sugar.	883½ gallons kerosene.
	3½ gross matches.

There were issued during this period the following quarter-masters stores :

In 1885.

1,779 yards plaid domestics.	119 pairs men's shoes.
342 yards brown domestics.	179 pairs women shoes.
472 yards bleached domestics.	257 pairs half hose.
1,570 yards prints.	210 pairs hose.
431 yards brown jeans.	219 handkerchiefs.
399 yards colored jeans.	224 combs.
1,507 yards brown sheeting.	191 towels.
1,301 yards brown shirting.	64 mens hats.
394 yards cottonades.	14 papers hairpins.
163 yards kerseys.	13 hair brushes.
179 yards flannel.	1,104 spools thread.
25 yards linsey.	48 gross buttons.
1,394 yards ticking.	53 papers pins.
109 pairs blankets.	
72 counterpanes.	

In 1886.

2,420 yards plaid domestics.	144 pairs women's shoes.
553 yards bleached domestics.	381 pairs half hose.
1,092 yards prints.	342 pairs hose.
1,190 yards brown jeans.	247 handkerchiefs.
952 yards brown sheeting.	111 towels.
457 yards colored jeans.	119 men's hats.
1,864 yards brown shirting.	195 combs.
543 yards cottonades.	8 hair brushes.
318 yards kerseys.	15 papers of pins.
356 yards flannel.	71 papers of pins.
108 yards white duck.	49 papers of needles.
1,610 yards ticking.	29 thimbles.
92 pairs blankets.	878 spools thread.
60 counterpanes.	44 gross buttons.
206 pairs men's shoes.	

The following table shows the expenditures for the two years, and on what account, so far as paid to January 1st, 1887; also

the amounts paid for accounts contracted previous to January 1st, 1885.

This table does not show accurately the expenditures for each year, from the fact that there were outstanding accounts of 1885 paid in January and February, 1886, and in like manner there are outstanding accounts of 1886 that will be paid in 1887, of which we had no returns on January 1st:

	Deficiency of 1884.	1885.	1886.
Wages.....	\$4,052 90	\$8,398 81	\$8,439 35
Provisions.....	4,227 53	7,415 23	7,749 89
Clothing, shoes, &c.....	1,123 50	2,082 05	1,634 43
Transportation.....	465 95	809 41	1,424 77
Incidentals to transportation.....	81 55	404 36	382 10
Sheriffs' costs.....	149 45	299 40	461 50
Physicians' fees.....	50 00	140 00	207 00
Repairs and material.....	141 30	457 85	457 03
Furniture.....	151 08	272 81	360 18
Drugs, oils, paints, &c.....	406 23	687 55	516 67
Forage.....	88 88	173 19	167 38
Miscellaneous.....	427 16	844 00	930 96
Cows.....		113 50	
Advertising.....		34 50	
Wagon, harness and plow.....		78 20	
Insurance.....		300 00	240 00
Iron cots.....		57 00	360 18
Range and oven.....			285 00
Building.....			14,486 20
Outside lunatics.....	3,226 48	4,939 57	6,789 58
	<u>\$14,592 01</u>	<u>\$27,597 43</u>	<u>\$44,892 17</u>

The appended report of Superintendent Moseley gives a comprehensive and concise statement of the number of patients on hand, received, died, and discharged since January 1st, 1885. Also the different alterations and improvements made since his superintendence.

His management needs no words of commendation from me. The general appearance and condition of the grounds, buildings and of the patients shows that close attention to the details of business and untiring energy which has ever marked his public career, and commended him to the board for his present position, all of which is very respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

D. LANG,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT
—OF—
SUPERINTENDENT OF FLORIDA INSANE ASYLUM.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Fla., Dec. 31, 1886.

*To His Excellency, E. A. Perry, Chairman of the Board of
Public Institutions:*

SIR: I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following statement of the operations of the Florida Insane Asylum for the years 1885 and 1886. I was appointed as Superintendent and General Manager of the Asylum on the 15th of March, 1885, and took charge on the 19th of the same month, but the report embraces the two years mentioned.

On the 1st of January, 1885, there remained on hand 157 patients, of whom 39 were white males, 54 white females, 33 colored males, and 31 colored females, a total of 72 males and 85 females, with 3 white males and 2 white females on leave of absence. Since then, during the two years closing with the date of this report, 145 others have been admitted, of whom 63 were white males, 34 white females, 27 colored males, and 21 colored females. In 1885 there died 9 white males, 12 white females, 4 colored males, and 11 colored females, a total of 36 and about 16 per cent. of all the patients treated during that year.

In 1886, the deaths were 14 white males, 3 white females, 8 colored males, and 1 colored female, a total of 26 or about 9 per cent. of all patients treated. During the year 1885, there were discharged 9 white males, 4 white females, 4 colored males and 1 colored female, a total of 18, about 8 per cent. of those treated. Discharged in the year 1886, 15 white males, 4 white females, 6 colored males, and 4 colored females, a total of 29, or about 11 per cent. Daily average treated, 172.

There are 9 pay patients and 183 indigent. This report, as to number of pay and indigent patients, is from the Adjutant-General's order, admitting pay patients, as the Superintendent does not receive the pay for such patients. Of those received, 7 white males, 3 white females, 4 colored males and 3 colored females, a total of 17, were readmitted, *not* from the discharges for the two years embraced in this report, but from the founding of the Asylum in July, 1877.

Of the deaths 22 died of inanition, old age, and nervous ex-

haustion, 18 died of dysentery, 2 of dropsy, 1 of apoplexy, 1 of pneumonia, 2 of consumption, 5 of congestion, 1 of malarial fever, 3 of paralysis, 4 of disease of the heart, 2 of meningitis and 1 of epileptic fits.

There are remaining in the Asylum to-day 192 patients, of whom 55 are white males, 65 white females, 38 colored males, and 34 colored females, also 1 colored infant, the child of a colored patient brought to the Asylum with its mother, and 1 white female on leave of absence.

On examination of the foregoing numerical report it will be seen that the percentage of deaths and recoveries during the time embraced in this report compares favorably with similar results of previous years, and comparing the number of deaths of 1885 with that of 1886 it will be seen that there is a *decrease of nearly 100 per cent. in favor of 1886*. While the per cent. of recoveries is not so large, it is a source of gratification to know that there is any increase. As it is, the rate of mortality will always be large, and the proportion of recoveries much lessened so long as the chronic and feeble insane and idiots continue to be sent to the Asylum. Many of the patients received in the last two years were persons of extreme old age, and others were in a low condition of health. Two patients of my own knowledge, who were being conveyed to the Asylum, died before arriving here; others died in a few days after their arrival. Unless such patients are in jail it does seem that it would be far better to keep them at home. I think that the fatigue of the trip on the railroad from distant parts of the State has frequently hastened the death of old and feeble patients.

It is a source of satisfaction to be able to report that the health of the inmates has been so much better this year than last. I attribute this in a great measure to repairing the old buildings, whitewashing and painting them frequently inside, and to a strict observance of sanitary measures generally about the premises.

As will be seen from the numerical report there was a large per cent. of deaths last year in the colored female department. The building occupied by these patients is very old, with no ventilation under it. I had the floors taken up, new sills and flooring put in, the rooms thoroughly whitewashed and painted, and as will be seen eleven colored females died in 1885 and only *one* in 1886.

For the year 1886 the patients have had an abundance and variety of vegetables, and the provisions supplied by the Board have all been first-class. In every instance where the provisions were of an inferior quality they were rejected.

The daily ration consists of bacon, fresh beef, fish or corned

beef, occasionally fresh pork from the farm, sugar, coffee, tea, flour, corn meal, rice and hominy, syrup, butter, crackers, and lard.

During the years 1885 and 1886 there has not occurred a suicide, homicide, and but one accident, which was not fatal, to mar our statistics. One of the white female patients fell or jumped from the second story piazza of the white female building. Since then a lattice has been put around the entire piazza which will prevent any future accident of this kind.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS, BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

During the years 1885 and 1886 there was erected on the east side of the enclosed grounds, under the direction of your Board, and by contract with Messrs. Harvey & Hilliard, a three-story brick building, with a capacity of 64 bed rooms on the second and third floors, for the colored males. The first floor was designed for a kitchen and four dining rooms, and has been used as such since the 1st of December. This is a very great improvement over the old plan of having a kitchen and dining room in each building. It not only lessens the expense and saves great waste of provisions but will bring about a greater regularity and better discipline among the patients and employees. This building is built in a substantial manner, and is not only an ornament to the Asylum, but is better adapted in every way for the purposes of an asylum than any building heretofore used. The two large halls in the centre of the building on the second and third floors are heated by stoves. We have done a great amount of repairing on the old buildings, and building fences around the old enclosures. When it was decided by the Board to remove the colored male patients into the new building, so as to have all the male patients, white and colored, on one side of the enclosure, it was found necessary to build a plank wall ten feet high running across the yard from the west entrance of the enclosure to the east. This fence was put up by the carpenter employed by the month, with the assistance of some of the patients. Also, two staircases or fire-escapes have been put up in the white male department; a new plank fence inclosing a yard for the colored males in rear of the new building, a lattice to the white female building, substantial fences put around the old gardens and new ones built enclosing several acres of land increasing our garden acreage. In addition to this we are now erecting and have nearly completed a shelter and barn combined (for cattle principally) 25 by 40 feet, which will be a protection to the milch cows and other stock in the winter, and will also give storage for a large amount of forage for the stock. As before stated, new sills and flooring have been put in the colored female building, and new and substantial farm and garden gates have

been put to the different enclosures. As above said, this work and more has been done by the carpenter, employed by the month, with the assistance of the patients, and has cost the State but little.

Other repairs and improvements are needed to make the buildings now at our disposal more comfortable, and accommodate a greater number of patients. The white male building, which is three stories high, 130 feet long and 45 feet wide, contains only 44 rooms. By tearing down the old partitions and building smaller rooms, which would still allow sufficient light and ventilation in each room, and then be plenty large, we could have at least 80 bed rooms, not counting the old dining room on the first floor which could be made into 8 rooms equally as large as those in the new building. What applies to the white male department in regard to repairs and changes, applies equally as well to the other old buildings. The rooms are all too large and should be remodeled and made smaller so as to allow but one patient to the room. These changes would not only nearly double the sleeping room capacity of the present buildings but would be much better for the comfort and health of the patients. I would especially recommend that the iron bars to the windows in the old buildings be replaced by the style of wire netting now in use in the new building, not only as a matter of comfort to the patients but as a safeguard in the event of a fire, and to prevent them from breaking the window panes and thereby exposing themselves to the cold or rain. The saving in glass in two years would pay for the wire netting. Judging from the rapid increase of population of the State in the last few years, and as a consequence an influx of new patients, room will have to be made very soon in all the old buildings. The white female building, on the east side of the enclosure, is nearly full. I would recommend an extension of this building north to the wall. If changes as recommended are made fifty per cent. more patients could be taken care of. The room has to be made one way or another very soon, and for the present I would advise the changes proposed in preference to going to the expense of putting up new buildings entire.

I would, however, very strongly urge the erection of an hospital with wards for each sex and color. The present building used as a barn and workshop could be easily, and with comparatively little expense, converted into a suitable hospital. One physician for the Asylum, with competent nurses for each ward, and a good hospital steward or druggist, can attend to the increase of patients for several years to come—the Superintendent attending to the general management of the institution.

WATER SUPPLY.

The cistern capacity of the Institution is entirely inadequate to the wants and comforts of the patients, or safety of the buildings. Finding material already on the premises when I took charge of the Asylum I had erected on the east end of the white male building a tank with a capacity of 13,000 gallons. The foundation is enclosed with brick and divided into two compartments which can be used as bath rooms. There is a new cistern under the colored male building with a capacity of 35,000 gallons. These, with the old cisterns, give a capacity of 115,000 gallons. This might seem sufficient to those who do not know the amount of water used in an asylum, but it is entirely insufficient, and I would recommend that the Legislature in making its appropriation make a liberal allowance for building a tank on the tower of the white male building (this tower is 63 feet high), and provide for either a wind mill or an engine which would force the water into this tank either from a well or from some of the numerous springs near by. With a tank of 12,000 gallons capacity at this height, water could be conveyed by pipes at a small cost into every building on the premises, and in the event of a fire in any building every floor of such building could be flooded with water and would thus prevent what is most to be dreaded, a fire in a lunatic asylum, with no safeguards or protection, as is the case here. The material for the tank, bought several years ago, is already on the premises. If an engine is used (which I prefer) the buildings could be heated with steam at little expense, and thus in a measure avoid the possibility of a fire from the stoves or open fire places. In consequence of a want of cistern capacity and the dry fall just past, I have been forced to keep one team hauling water for three months to supply the demands inside the inclosure. Where no ice is used rain water caught in the winter months is certainly healthier than such as we have had to use the past summer.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The State owns a valuable tract of cleared land, about 45 acres, on the Chattahoochee river, one and a half miles from the Asylum. Although it was late in the spring of 1885 before we could get the land fenced, we did succeed in enclosing 17 acres and planted it in corn the last of April, from which there was housed 320 bushels of corn and 2,000 pounds of fodder. The expense for extra help cost the State \$1.95. This year 40 acres of this land was put under a good fence, 24 acres planted in corn and 8 acres in oats. The yield was 330 bushels of corn, 4,000 pounds of fodder, 10,260 pounds of sheaf oats and 2,200 pounds of hay. There was also produced on the lands about the

Asylum 6,000 pounds of corn-fodder and hay, 800 bushels of sweet potatoes and half an acre of sugar cane, besides an abundance of vegetables the entire year, at an expense of \$15.93 for extra help. There are now 7,000 cabbages set out and nearly ready for use. The teamster, with the help of the male patients, made those crops, with the exception of the outlay above mentioned for extra help. The only fertilizers used were made on the place and did not cost the State a cent. We planted on the river land in October 17 acres in oats, which, with the corn that can be made, ought to more than feed all the stock belonging to the Asylum. With the prospect of plenty of feed for stock I would suggest that the Board purchase at least five good milch cows; these with what we now have would provide the sick and convalescent patients, if not all, a bountiful supply of milk nearly every day in the year.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINT.

Dr. Bryce, Superintendent of the Alabama Insane Asylum, located at Tuscaloosa, who is undoubtedly as good authority as there is in the United States on the treatment and management of the insane, and whose hospital is a model of its kind, says in his admirable report for the years 1883 and 1884: "Unquestionably great advance has been made of late years in the treatment of the insane. With the banishment of mechanical restraint many of the objectionable features of hospital life have entirely disappeared. The temptation to rely on coercion rather than kindness is removed when the power of resorting to mechanical restraint, either by threats or its actual application, is withheld, and the physician, nurse or attendant, as the case may be, finds himself compelled to resort to gentler and more rational methods of discipline. I do not wish to be understood as maintaining the absurd position *that restraint of some kind is not necessary in the management of the insane*. I am simply objecting to a system of coercion that is not based upon rational grounds, and is therefore *unscientific and often brutal*. * * * Handcuffs of any kind are badges of disgrace. If this kind of treatment accomplished better results than any other, there might be some grounds *for advocating* it in spite of its objectionable features, *but the facts, as shown by experience, are exactly the reverse*." He goes on further and says he has abolished the use of the camisole and muff as a restraint entirely. Dr. Bryce has been in charge of the Alabama Asylum twenty-six years—pretty good evidence that he has managed the institution to the satisfaction of his people. The question is, can we accomplish the same results in our Asylum? I think we can, but not with the money at our command; for strange as it may seem, it does take money to bring

about these results. If the Legislature will make ample appropriation, more nurses can be employed and better wages paid them, so that they can take the place of mechanical restraint, which we are at times compelled to resort to. Even with the small corps of nurses at our command, we have in the last two years done away with the patent bedstead, or crib, which in my opinion is enough to make a sane person crazy, and use the muff and camisole on only a few patients at times to allow them exercise in preference to confining them to their rooms. With a full corps of well paid nurses these few could be watched instead of being restrained mechanically. I pleasure in reporting that the matron, Mrs. Hall, and the nurses, have ever been kind and attentive to the patients under their charge. I do not know of a single instance of ill-treatment or abuse of the patients by them. Two cases of ill-treatment by two servants in the colored male department came to my notice and they were discharged at once, no apology or explanation being taken for their conduct.

My services as Superintendent cover a period of 21 months at the writing of this report. It is gratifying to me that I am able to state that the friendly and business relations existing between myself and the members of your Board have been pleasant and uninterrupted. While I have not had the means to carry out all my wishes in making such improvements as I thought necessary, you have been more liberal than I expected, knowing the small sum at your command. The confidence placed in me and the moral support given me by each member of your Board has been of great help to me in my efforts to make this an Asylum in fact as well as in name. Our relations with the public have been pleasant. During certain hours of each day the Asylum is open to all visitors who wish to see their friends or inspect every nook and corner in it. Members of the press, too, from different parts of the State have visited the institution, and in no instance have I heard a word of censure, or of dissatisfaction with the general management of the institution from any one.

To Dr. Wm. B. Forman, the physician in charge, who has been connected with the Asylum for eight years, I am indebted for able counsel and advice and a hearty co-operation in my efforts at reform.

To Captain W. B. Sims, our Steward and Commissary, I am under many obligations for his strict attention to the duties of his office. Without one so efficient my duties would have been onerous indeed.

Thanking your Excellency and the members of your Board for your cordial support and confidence, I remain your obedient servant,

A. MOSELEY, Superintendent.

